

THE
SHORTER CATECHISM
OF THE
Reverend ASSEMBLY
OF

DIVINES,

With the PROOFS thereof out of the

SCRIPTURES,

In Words at length.

Which are either some of the former quoted Places, or others, gathered from their other Writings: All fitted both for Brevity and Clearness, to this their Form of sound Words.

to which is added,

Some short questions for Children at their first beginning.

G L A S G O W :

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THE Shorter CATECHISM, &c.

With the Proofs out of the Scriptures.

1 *Quest.* **W**HAT is the chief end of man?

Ans. Man's chief end is to glorify God *a*, and to enjoy him for ever *b*.

a 1 Cor. 10. 31. Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

b Psal. 73. 25. Whom have I in the heaven but thee? and there is

none upon earth that I desire besides thee.

Verse 26. My flesh and my heart faileth: but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever.

2 *Q* What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?

A The word of God (which is contained in the scriptures of the old and new Testament *c*) is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify, and enjoy him *d*.

c Eph. 2. 20. And are built upon the foundations of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, 2. Tim. 3. 16. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in right-

eousness.

d 1 John 1. 3. That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ

3 *Q* What do the Scriptures principally teach?

A The Scriptures principally teach, what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man *e*.

e 2 Tim. 1. 13. Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me, in faith and love, which is in Christ Jesus.

Q What is God?

A God is a Spirit *f*, infinite *g*, eternal *h*, and unchangeable *i*, in his being *k*, wisdom *l*, power *m*, holiness *n*, justice, goodness, and truth *o*.

f John 4. 24. God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

g Job 11. 7. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?

h Psal. 90. 2. From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

i James 1. 17. The Father of Lights, with whom is no variableness,

neither shadow of turning.

k Exod. 5. 14. And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.

l Psal. 147. 5. Great is our Lord, and of great power; his understanding is infinite.

m Rev. 4. 8. Holy, holy, holy,

Lord God Almighty, which was,
and is, and is to come.

n Rev. 15. 4. Who shall not
fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy
name? For thou only art holy.

o Exod. 34. 6. The Lord, the
Lord God merciful and gracious,

long-suffering, and abundant in good-
ness and truth.

Ver. 7. Keeping mercy for thou-
sands, forgiving iniquity, and trans-
gression and sin, and that will by no
means clear the guilty.

5 *Q* Are there more Gods than one?

A There is but one only *p*, the living and true God *q*.

p Deut. 6. 4. Hear, O Israel, the
Lord our God is one Lord.

the true God, he is the living God
and an everlasting King.

q Jer. 10. 10. But the Lord is

6 *Q* How many persons are there in the Godhead?

A There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father,
the Son and the holy Ghost *r*, and these three are one
God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory *s*.

r Matth. 28. 19. Go ye there-

s 1 John 5. 7. For there are

fore and teach all nations, baptizing
them in the name of the Father,
and of the Son and of the holy
Ghost.

three that bear record in heaven,
the Father, the Word, and the
holy Ghost, and these three are one.

7 *Q* What are the decrees of God?

A The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, accord-
ing to the counsel of his own will, whereby for his own
glory, he hath fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass *t*.

t Eph. 1. 5. Being predestinat-

counsel of his own will. Ver. 12.

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who worketh all things after the

That we should be to the praise of
his glory.

8 *Q* How doth God execute his decrees?

A God executeth his decrees in the works of creation
and providence *u*.

u Rev. 4. 11. Thou hast creat-
ed all things, and for thy pleasure
they are, and were created.

to his will in the army of heaven,
and among the inhabitants of the
earth.

Dan. 4. 35. He doth according

9 *Q* What is the work of creation?

A The work of creation is God's making all things of
nothing *x*, by the word of his power *y*, in the space of six
days, and all very good *z*.

x Gen. 1. 1. In the beginning
God created the heaven, and the
earth.

made of things which do appear.

z Gen. 1. 31. And God saw e-
very thing that he had made, and
behold it was very good. And the
evening and the morning were the
sixth day.

y Heb. 11. 3. Thro' faith we
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framed by the word of God, so that
things which are seen were not

10 Q *How did God create man?*

A God created man male and female, after, his own image *a*, in knowlege, righteousness, and holiness *b*, with dominion over the creatures *c*.

a Gen. 1. 27. So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

b Col. 3. 10. And have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge, after the image of him that created him.

Eph. 4. 24. And that ye put on the new man, which after God

is created in righteousness, and true holiness.

c Gen. 1. 28. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

11 Q *What are God's works of providence?*

A God's works of providence are, his most holy *d*, wise *e*, and powerful preserving *f*, and governing all his creatures, and all their actions *g*.

d Psalm 145. 17. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

e Isa. 28. 29. This also cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working.

f Heb. 1. 3. Upholding all things

by the word of his power.

g Psalm 103. 19. His kingdom ruleth over all.

Mat. 10. 29. Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father.

12 Q *What special act of providence did God exercise towards man, in the estate wherein he was created?*

A When God had created man he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience *b*, forbidding him to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, upon the pain of death *i*.

b Gal. 3. 12. And the law is not of faith: but, The man that doth them, shall live in them.

i Gen. 2. 17. But of the tree of

the knowlege of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt

surely die.

13 Q *Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?*

A Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God *k*.

k Eccles. 7. 29. God made man many inventions, upright, but they have sought out

14 Q *What is sin.*

A Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the law God *l*.

l John 3. 4. Whosoever committeth sin, transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.

15 Q What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

A The sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit m.

m Gen. 3. 6. And when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband, and he did eat.

Verse 7. And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked. Verse 8. And Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God, among the trees of the garden.

16 Q Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?

A The covenant being made with Adam not, not only for himself, but for his posterity n, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, & fell with him in his first transgression o.

n Gen. 1. 28. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth. Gen. 2. 16. And the Lord God commanded the man saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat. Verse 17.

But of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die.

o Rom. 5. 18. By the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation.

17 Q Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

A The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery p.

p Rom. 5. 12. By one man sin entered into the world, and death entered by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

18 Q Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate wheremankind fell?

A The sinfulness of that estate wheremankind fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin q, the want of original righteousness r, and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin s, together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it t.

q Rom. 5. 19. By one man's disobedience many were made sinners.

was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

r Rom. 3. 10. There is none righteous, no not one.

t Mat. 15. 19. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies. Verse 20. These are the things which defile a man.

s Eph. 2. 1. You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Psalm 51. 5. Behold I

19 Q What is the misery of that estate wheremankind fell?

A All mankind by their fall lost communion with God u, are under his wrath and curse w, and so made liable to all

the miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pain of hell for ever x.

u Gen. 3. 8. And Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God, amongst the trees of the garden. Verse 24. So he drove out the man.

w Eph. 2. 3. And were by nature children of wrath, even as others. Gal. 3. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all

things which are written in the booke of the law to do them.

x Rom. 6. 23 The wages of sin is death. Mat. 25. 41. Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.

20 Q *Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?*

A God having out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity; elected some to everlasting life y, did enter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an estate of salvation by a Redeemer z.

y Eph. 1. 4. According as he hath chosen us in him, before the foundation of the world.

z Rom. 3. 21. But now the righteousness of God without the law is manifested being witnessed by

the law and the prophets. Verse 22. Even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all, and upon all them that believe.

21 Q *Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?*

A The only Redeemer of God's elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ a, who being the eternal Son of God, became man b, and so was and continueth to be God and man, in two distinct natures, and one person c, for ever d.

a 1 Tim. 2. 5. For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and man, the Man Christ Jesus.

b John 1. 14. And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us.

c Rom. 9. 5. Whose are the Fa-

thers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen.

d Heb. 7. 4. But this Man because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood.

22 Q *How did Christ, being the son of God, become man?*

A Christ the son of God became man by taking to himself a true body e, and a reasonable soul being f, conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her g, yet without sin h.

e Heb. 2. 14. Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same.

f Matth. 26. 38. Then saith he unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death.

g Luke 1. 31. Behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring

forth a son, and shalt call his name Jesus. Verse 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee.

h Heb. 7. 27. For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and separated from sinners.

(7)
23 Q *What offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?*

A Christ as our Redeemer executeth the office of a Prophet *i*, of a Priest *k*, of a King *l*, both in his estate of humiliation, and exaltation.

i Acts 3. 22. Moses truly said to you.

unto the fathers, a prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you, of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things, whatsoever he shall say un-

k Heb. 5. 4. Thou art a priest for ever, after the order of Melchisedec.

l Psalm 2. 6. Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion.

24 Q *How doth Christ execute the office of a Prophet?*

A Christ executeth the office of a Prophet, in revealing to us *m*, by his word *n*, and Spirit *o*, the will of God for our salvation.

m John 1. 18. No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of of the Father, he hath declared him.

n John 20. 31. These are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the son of God, and

that believing ye might have life through his name.

o John 14. 26. The comforter, which is the holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

25 Q *How doth Christ execute the office of a Priest?*

A Christ executeth the office of a Priest in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice *p*, and reconcile us to God *q*; and in making continual intercession for us *r*.

p Heb. 9. 29. Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.

q Heb. 2. 17. In all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren; that he might be a merciful and faithful high-priest, in

things pertaining to God, to make intercession for the sins of the people.

r Heb. 7. 27. He is able to save to the uttermost, all that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

26 Q *How doth Christ execute the office of a King?*

A Christ executeth the office of a King, in subduing us to himself *s*, in ruling and defending us *t*, and in restraining and conquering all his, and our enemies *u*.

s Psal. 110. 3. Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power.

t Isa. 33. 22. The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the

Lord is our king, he will save us.

u 1 Cor. 15. 25. For he must reign, till he hath put all his enemies under his feet.

27 Q *Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?*

A Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born and that in a low condition *w*, made under the law *x*, and undergoing the miseries of this life *y*, the wrath of God *z*, and the cursed death of the cross *a*, in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time *b*.

W Luke 2. 7. And she brought forth her first born *f*, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger.

x Gal. 4. 4. God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law.

y Isa. 53. 3. He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

z Matth. 27. 49. And about the

ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?

a Phil. 2. 8. He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

b Mat. 12. 40. As Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

28 Q *Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?*

A Christ's exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day *c*, in ascending up into heaven, in sitting at the right hand of God the Father *d*, and in coming to judge the world at the last day *e*.

c 1 Cor. 15. 4. And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the scriptures.

d Mark 16. 19. So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and set on the right hand of God.

e Acts 17. 31. He hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained, whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.

29 Q *How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?*

A We are made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us *f*, by his holy Spirit *g*.

f John 1. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God.

g Tit. 3. 5. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved

us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the holy Ghost. Ver. 6. Which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour.

30 Q *How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?*

A The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us *h*, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling *i*.

h Eph. 2. 8. By grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God.

i Eph. 3. 17. That Christ may

dwell in your hearts by faith, &c. 1 Cor. 1. 9. God is faithful, by whom ye were called unto the fellowship of his Son Jesus Christ,

31 Q *What is effectual calling?*

A Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit *k*, whereby convincing us of our sin and misery *l*, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ *m*, & renewing our wills *n*,

he doth perswade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel o.

k 2 Tim. 1. 9. Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling.

l Acts 2. 37. Now when they heard this they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter, and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren what shall we do?

m Acts 26. 18. To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power

of Satan unto God.

n Ezek. 36. 26. I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you an heart of flesh.

o John 6. 44. No-man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me, draw him. Verse 45. Every man therefore that hath heard, and learned of the Father, cometh to me.

32 Q What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?

A They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification p, adoption q, and sanctification, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them r.

p Rom. 8. 30. Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called: and whom he called, them he also justified: and whom he justified, them he also glorified.

q Eph. 1. 5. Having predestinated us unto the adoption of chil-

dren by Jesus Christ to himself.

r 1 Cor. 1. 30. Of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification and redemption.

33 Q What is justification?

A Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins s, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight t, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us u, and received by faith alone w.

s Eph. 1. 7. In whom we have redemption thro' his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.

t 2 Cor. 5. 12. For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.

disobedience, many were made sinners: so by the obedience of one, shall many be made righteous.

w Gal. 2. 16. Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ; even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith Christ.

u Rom. 5. 19. As by one man's

34 Q What is adoption?

A Adoption is an act of God's free grace x, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God y.

x 1 John 3. 1. Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called

the sons of God.

y John 1. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power

to become the sons of God, even to heirs, heirs of God, and joint heirs to them that believe on his name. with Christ.

Rom. 8. 17. And if children, then

35 Q What is sanctification?

A Sanctification is the work of Gods free grace *a*, whereby we are renewed in the whole man, after the i- of God *a*, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness *b*.

a 2 Thess. 2. 13. God hath from the beginning cholen you to salvation, through sanctification of the spirit.

is created in righteousness, and true holiness.

a Eph. 4. 24. And that ye put on the new man, which after God

b Rom. 8. 1. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit.

36 Q What are the benefits which in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification?

A The benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification, are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the holy Ghost *c*, increase of grace *d*, and perseverance therein to the end *e*.

c Rom. 5. 1. Being justified by faith; we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Verse 2. By whom also we have access by faith unto this grace where- in we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Verse 5. And hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts, by the holy Ghost,

which is given unto us

d Prov. 4. 18. The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

e 1 John 5. 13. These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life.

37 Q What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?

A The souls of believers are at their death, made perfect in holiness *f*, and do immediately pass into glory *g*: and their bodies being still united to Christ *h*, do rest in their graves *i*, till the resurrection *k*.

f Heb. 12. 23. And to the spirits of just men made perfect.

i Isa. 57. 2. He shall enter into peace; they shall rest in their beds, each one walking in his uprightness.

g Phil. 1. 23. Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ.

k Job 19. 26. And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

h 1 Thess. 4. 14. Them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.

38 Q What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?

A At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory *l*, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment *m*, and made perfectly blessed, in full enjoying of God *n*, to all eternity *o*.

l 1 Cor. 15. 43. It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory.

m Mat. 10. 32. Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in heaven.

n 1 John 3. 2. When he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is.

o 1 Thess. 4. 17. And so we shall be ever with the Lord.

39 *Q* What is the duty which God requireth of man?

A The duty which God requireth of man, is obedience to his revealed will *p*.

p Micah 6. 8. He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God.

40 *Q* What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?

A The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the moral law *q*.

q Rom. 2. 14. For when the Gentiles which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law, are a law unto themselves. Verse 15. which shew the work of the law written in their hearts.

41 *Q* Wherein is the moral law summarily comprehended?

A The moral law is summarily comprehended, in the ten commandments *r*?

r Deut. 10. 4. And he wrote on the tables, according to the first writing, the ten commandments. Matth. 19. 17. If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandment.

42 *Q* What is the sum of the ten commandments?

A The sum of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbours as ourselves *s*.

s Matth. 22. 37. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Verse 38. This is the first and great commandment. Verse 39. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Verse 40. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

43 *Q* What is the preface to the ten commandments?

A The preface to the ten commandments is in these words, [I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage *t*.]

t Exod. 20. 2.

44 Q *What doth the preface to the ten commandments teach us?*

A The preface to the ten commandments teach us, That because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments

u Deut. 11. 1. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and keep his charge and his statutes, and his judgments, and his commandments *u* ways. Luke 1. 74. That we be- ing delivered out of the hands of our enemies, might serve him with out fear. Verse 75. in holiness and righteousness before him, all the days of our life.

45 Q *Which is the first commandment?*

A The first commandment is, [Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.]

46 Q *What is required in the first commandment?*

A The first commandment requireth us to know *w* and acknowledge God to be the only true God and our God *x*, and to worship and glorify him accordingly *y*.

w 1 Chron. 28. 9. And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father.

x Deut. 26. 17. Thou hast avouched the Lord this day to be thy God, and to walk in his ways, and to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and to hearken unto his voice

y Mat. 4. 10. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.

47 Q *What is forbidden in the first commandment?*

A The first commandment forbiddeth, the denying *z* or not worshipping, and glorifying the true God *a*, as God and our God *b*, and the giving that worship and glory to any other, which is due to him alone *c*.

z Psal. 14. 1. The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. And Israel would none of me.

a Rom. 1. 20. So that they are without excuse. Verse 21. Because that when they knew God, they glorified him not as God.

b Psalm 81. 11. But my people would not hearken to my voice

c Rom. 1. 25. Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen.

48 Q *What are we specially taught by these words [before me] in the first commandment?*

A These words [before me] in the first commandment teach us, that God who seeth all things, taketh notice of and is much displeased with the sin of having any other God *d*.

d Psalm 44. 20. If we have forgotten the name of our God, or stretched out our hands to a strange god. Verse 21. Shall not God search this out?

49 Q *Which is the second commandment?*

A The second commandment is, [Thou shalt no

make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing, that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.]

50 Q *What is required in the second commandment?*

A The second commandment requireth, the receiving, observing *e*, and keeping pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word *f*.

e Deut. 32. 46. Set your hearts unto all the words which I testify amongst you this day; which ye shall command your children to observe to do all the words of this law, Math. 28. 20. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you.

f Deut. 12. 32. What thing soever I command you, observe to do it: thou shalt not add thereto nor diminish from it.

51 Q *What is forbidden in the second commandment?*

A The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images *g*, or any other way not appointed in his word *h*.

g Deut. 4. 15. Take ye therefore good heed to yourselves; (for ye saw no manner of similitude on the day that the Lord spake unto you in Horeb.) Verse 16. Lest ye corrupt yourselves, and make you a graven image.

h Col. 2. 18. Let no man beguile you of your reward; in a voluntary humility, and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind.

52 Q *What are the reasons annexed to the the second commandment?*

A The reasons annexed to the second commandment, are God's sovereignty over us *i*, his propriety in us *k*, and the zeal he hath to his own worship *l*.

i Psalm 95. 2. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and make a joyful noise unto him with psalms. Verse 3. For the Lord is a great God, and a great King, above all gods,

k Psalm 45. 11. For he is thy Lord, and worship thou him.

l Exod. 34. 14. For thou shalt worship no other god; for the Lord, whose name is jealous, is a jealous God.

53 Q *Which is the third commandment?*

A The third commandment is, [Thou shalt not take

the name of the Lord thy God in vain : for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.]

54 *Q What is required in the third commandment ?*

A The third commandment requireth, the holy and reverend use of God's names *m*, titles, attributes *n*, ordinances *o*, words *p* and works *q*.

m Psalm 29. 2. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name.

n Rev. 15. 3. Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty : just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. Verse

4. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name.

o Eccles. 5. 1. Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God,

and be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice of fools.

p Psal. 138. 2. I will worship towards thy holy temple, and praise thy name, for thy loving kindness, and for thy truth for thou hast magnified thy word above thy name.

q Job 36. 24. Remember that thou magnify his work, which men behold.

55 *Q What is forbidden in the third commandment ?*

A The third commandment forbiddeth all profaning, or abusing of any thing whereby God maketh himself known *r*.

r Mal. 1. 2. If ye will not hear, the Lords of hosts, I will even send and if ye will not lay it to heart, a curse upon you. to give glory to my name, saith

56 *Q What is the reason annexed to the third commandment ?*

A The reason annexed to the third commandment is, that however the breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment *s*.

s Deut. 28. 58. If thou wilt not observe to do all the words of this law that are written in this book, and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD. Verse 59. Then the Lord will make thy plagues that thou mayst fear this glorious wonderful.

57 *Q Which is the fourth commandment ?*

A The fourth commandment is, [Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy : six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

58 *Q What is required in the fourth commandment ?*

A The fourth commandment requireth the keeping ho-

ly to God such set times as he hath appointed in his word, expressly one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself *t*.

t Lev. 19. 30. Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary, I am the Lord. Deut. 5. 12. Keep the Sabbath day to sanctify it, as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee.

59 Q Which day of the seventh hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?

A From the beginning of the world, to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath *u*, and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabbath *w*.

u Gen. 2. 3. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his works, which God created and made. first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them. Rev. 1. 10. I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day.

w Acts 20. 7. And upon the

60 Q How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

A The Sabbath is to be sanctified, by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and recreations *a* are lawful on other days *x*, and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's worship *y*, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy *z*.

x Lev. 23. 3. Six days shall work be done, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, an holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein.

y Psalm 94. 1. A psalm or song for the Sabbath day. It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High. Verse 2. To thee forth thy loving kindness in the

morning, and thy faithfulness every night

z Mat. 12. 11. What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out? Verse 12. How much then is man better than a sheep? will therefore it is lawful to do well on the sabbath days.

6 Q What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?

A The fourth commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performance of the duties required *a*, and the profaning the day by idleness, or doing that which is in itself sinful *b*, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, and works, about worldly employments, or recreations *c*.

a Mal. 1. 13. Ye said also, Behold what a weariness is it, and ye have snuffed at it saith the Lord of hosts; and ye have brought that

which was torn, and the lame, and the sick; thus ye brought an offering: should I accept this of your hands? saith the Lord.

b Ezek. 23. 38. They have defiled my sanctuary in the same day, and have profaned my Sabbaths.

c Isa. 58. 13. If thou turn a-

way thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words.

62 *Q* What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment?

A The reasons annexed to the fourth commandment, are God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments *d*, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh *e*, his own example *f*, and his blessing the Sabbath day *g*.

d Exod. 31. 15. Six days shall work be done, but in the seventh is the Sabbath of rest. Verse 16. Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath.

e Lev. 23. 3. Ye shall do no work therein; it is the Sabbath of the Lord in all your dwelling.

f Exod. 31. 17. It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed.

g Gen. 2. 3. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it.

63 *Q* Which is the fifth commandment?

A The fifth commandment is, [Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.]

64 *Q* What is required in the fifth commandment?

A The fifth commandment requireth, the preserving the honour, and performing the duties, belonging to every one in their several places and relations, as superiors *h*, inferiors *i*, or equals *k*.

b Eph. 5. 21. Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God. Verse 22. Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. Eph. 6. 1. Children obey your parents in the Lord. Verse 5. Servants be obedient to them that are your masters, according to the Lord.

i Rom. 13. 7. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. Eph. 6. 9. And ye masters do the same things unto them, knowing that your Master also is in heaven.

k Rom. 12. 10. Be kindly affectioned one to another; with brotherly love, in honour preferring one another.

65 *Q* What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?

A The fifth commandment forbideth, the neglecting of, or doing any thing against the honour and duty, which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations *l*.

7 Rom. 13. 7. Render therefore to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour. *Verse*
8. Owe no man any thing, but to love one another.

66 Q *What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?*

A The reason annexed to the fifth commandment is, a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's glory, and their own good,) to such as keep this commandment *m*

m Eph. 6. 2. Honour thy Father and thy mother, (which is the fifth commandment with promise.) Ver. 3. That it may be well with thee, and thou mayst live long on the earth.

67 Q *Which is the sixth commandment?*

A The sixth commandment is, [Thou shalt not kill.]

68 Q *What is required in the sixth commandment?*

A The sixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavours, to preserve our own life *n* and the life of others *o*.

n Eph. 5. 28. So ought men to love their wives, as their own bodies. *Verse* 2. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and cherisheth it. *o* Psalm 82. 3. Defend the poor and fatherless. *Verse* 4. Deliver the poor and needy. Job 29. 13. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me.

69 Q *What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?*

A The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life *p*, or the life of our neighbour unjustly *q*, and whatsoever tendeth thereunto *r*.

p Acts 16. 28. Paul cried with a loud voice, saying Do thyself no harm.

q Gen. 9. 6. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.

r Prov. 24. 11. If thou forget

to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and these that are ready to be slain. *Verse* 12. If thou sayest, behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it?

70 Q *Which is the seventh commandment?*

A The seventh commandment is, [Thou shalt not commit adultery.]

71 Q *What is required in the seventh commandment?*

A The seventh commandment requireth, the preservation of our own *s*, and our neighbour's chastity *t*, in heart *u*, speech *w*, and behaviour *x*.

s 1 Thess. 4. 7. That every one of you should know how to possess his vessel in sanctification and honour, *t* Eph. 5. 11. And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Verse* 12. For it is a shame

even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret.

u 1 Tim. 2. 22. Flee also youthful lusts; but follow righteousness, faith, charity.

w Col. 4. 6. Let your speech

be always with grace, seasoned with salt.

x 1 Pet. 3. 2 While they behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear.

72 *Q* What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?

A The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts *y*, words *z*, and actions *a*.

y Mat. 5. 28. Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.

nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient.

a Eph. 5. 3. Fornication and all uncleanness, let it not be once named amongst you.

73 *Q* Which is the eight commandment?

A The eight commandment is, [Thou shalt not steal.]

74 *Q* What is required in the eight commandment?

A The eight commandment requireth, the lawful procuring, and furthering the wealth and outward estate of ourselves *b*, and others *c*.

b Rom. 12. 17. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. Prov. 27. 23. Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thy herds.

be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him. Phil. 2. 4. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.

75 *Q* What is forbidden in the eight commandment?

A The eight commandment forbiddeth, whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own *d*, or our neighbour's wealth, or outward estate *e*.

d 1 Tim. 5. 8. If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. Prov. 28. 19. He that followeth after vain persons, shall have poverty enough.

nity tossed to and fro of them that seek death. Job. 20. 19. Because he hath oppressed and hath forsaken the poor, because he hath violently taken away an house which he builded not. Verse 20. Surely he shall not feel quietness in his belly.

e Prov. 21. 6. The getting of treasure by a lying tongue, is a va-

76 *Q* Which is the ninth commandment?

A The ninth commandment is, [Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.]

77 *Q* What is required in the ninth commandment?

A The ninth commandment requireth, the maintaining and promoting of truth, between man and man *f*, and of our own *g*, and our neighbour's good name *h*, especially in witness bearing *i*.

f Zech. 8. 16. Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbour.

g 1 Pet. 3. 16. Having a good conscience; that whereas they speak evil of you, as of evil doers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ.

Acts 25. 10. Then said Paul, I stand at Cæsar's judgment seat; to

the Jews have I done no wrong.

b 3 John, Verse 12. Iemetrius hath good report of all men, and of the truth itself; yea, and we also bear record.

i Prov. 14. 5 A faithful witness will not lie Verse 25. A true witness delivereth souls.

78 Q What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?

A The ninth commandment forbiddeth, whatsoever is prejudicial to truth *k*, or injurious to our own *l*, or our neighbour's good name *m*

k Rom. 3. 13 With their tongues they have used deceit.

l Job 27. 5: God forbid that I should justify you till I die, I will not remove mine integrity from me.

m Psal. 15. 3: He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up reproach against his neighbour.

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A The tenth commandment is, Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

80 Q What is required in the tenth commandment?

A The tenth commandment requireth full contentment with our own condition *n*, with a right and charitable frame of spirit towards our neighbour, and all that is his *o*.

n Heb. 13. 5. Let your conversation be without covetousness; and be content with such things as ye have.

o Rom. 12. 15. Rejoice with them that rejoice, and weep with them that weep. 1 Cor. 13. 4. Charity suffereth long, and is kind: charity

envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. Verse 5. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeking not her own is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. Verse 6. Rejoiceth in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth.

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p 1 Cor. 10. 10. Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer.

q Gal. 5. 26. Let us not be desirous of vain glory, provoking one

another, envying one another.

r Col. 3. 5. Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth, fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness which is idolatry.

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82 Q Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?

A No mere man, since the fall, is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God *f*, but doth daily break them in thought *t*, word *u*, and deed *w*.

f Eccles. 7. 20. For there is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good and sinneth not.

t Gen. 8. 21. The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth.

u James 3. 8. The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.

w James 3. 2. In many things we offend all.

83 *Q* Are all transgressions of the law equally hainous?

A Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more hainous in the sight of God than others *x*.

x John 19. 11. He that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

84 *Q* What doth every sin deserve?

A Every sin deserveth God's wrath and curse both in this life and that which is to come *y*.

y Gal. 3. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them, Mat. 23. 41. Then

shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.

85 *Q* What doth God require of us, that we may escape his wrath and curse due to us for sin?

A To escape the wrath and curse of God, due to us for sin, God requireth of us faith in Jesus Christ, repentance unto life, *z*, with the diligent use of all the outward means, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption *a*.

z Acts 20. 21. Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.

a Prov. 2. 1. My son, if thou wilt receive my word, and hide my commandments with thee. Verse 2. So that thou incline thine ear unto wisdom, and apply thine heart to

understanding. Verse 3. Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding, Verse 4. If thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures. Verse 5. Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God.

86 *Q* What is faith in Jesus Christ?

A Faith in Jesus Christ, is a saving grace *b*, whereby we receive *c*, and rest upon him alone for salvation *d*, as he is offered unto us in the gospel *e*.

b Heb. 10. 39. We are not of them that draw back into perdition; but of them that believe, to the saving of the soul.

c John 1. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name,

d Phil. 3. 9. And be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is thro' the faith of Christ, the righteousness, which is of God by faith.

e Isa. 33. 22. The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Law-giver, the Lord is our King, he will save us.

87 *What is repentance unto life?*

A Repentance unto life is a saving grace *f*, whereby a sinner out of the true sense of his sin *g*, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ *h*, doth with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God *i*, with full purpose of heart, and endeavour after new obedience *k*.

f Acts 11. 18. Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.

g Acts 2. 37. When they heard this, they were pricked in their hearts, and said unto Peter, and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?

h Joel 2. 13. Rent your heart, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God: for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger,

and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil.

i Jer. 31. 18. Turn thou me, and I shall be turned; for thou art the Lord my God. Verse 19 Surely after that I was turned, I repented; and after that I was instructed, I smote upon my thigh: I was ashamed, yea, confounded, because I did bear the reproach of my youth.

k Psalm 119. 59 I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.

88 Q *What are the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?*

A The outward and ordinary means, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances, especially the word sacraments and prayer *l*, all which are made effectual to the elect for salvation.

l Acts 2. 41. Then they that gladly received the word, were baptized, Verse. 42 And they continued stedfastly in the apostles doctrine, and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers.

89 Q *How is the word made effectual to salvation?*

A The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners *m*, and of building them up in holiness and comfort *n*, through faith unto salvation *o*.

m Psal. 19. 7. The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

n 1 Thess. 1. 6. And ye became followers of us, and of the Lord, having received the word in much affliction, with joy of the holy Ghost.

o Rom. 1. 16. I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth.

90 Q *How is the word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation?*

A That the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence *p*, preparation *q*, and prayer *r*, receive it with faith *s*, and love *t*, lay it up in our hearts *u*, and practise it in our lives *w*.

p Prov. 8. 24. Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors.

q 1 Pet. 2. 1. Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and

hypocrisies, and envies, and evil speakings. Verse 2. As new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.

7 Psalm 109. 18. Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.

f Heb. 4. 2. The word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it.

1 2 Thess. 2. 10. They received

not the love of the truth, that they might be saved.

u Psalm 119. 11. Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.

w James 1. 25. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deeds.

91 Q How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation.

A The sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any virtue in them, or in him that doth administer them x, but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them y.

x 1 Cor 3. 7. So then, neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase.

y 1 Pet. 3. 21. The like figure,

whereunto even baptism doth also now save (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

92 Q What is a sacrament?

A A sacrament is an holy ordinance instituted by Christ; wherein by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented z, sealed and applied to believers a.

z Gen. 7. 10. This is my covenant which ye shall keep between me and you, and thy seed after thee; every man-child among you shall be circumcised.

a Rom. 4. 11. And he received the sign of circumcision a seal of the righteousness of the faith, which he had yet being uncircumcised.

93 Q What are the sacraments of the New Testament?

A The sacraments of the New Testament, are Baptism b, and the Lord's Supper c.

b Mark 16. 6. He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved.

c 1 Cor. 11. 23. For I have received of the Lord, that which also

I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread, &c.

94 Q What is Baptism?

A Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost d, doth signify and seal our ingrafting into Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the covenant of grace e, and our engagement to be the Lord's f.

d Matth. 28. 19. Go ye therefore and teach all nations baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the

Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

e Rom. 6. 3. Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into

Jesus Christ, were baptized into his death?

f Rom. 6. 4. Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into

death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.

95 *Q To whom is baptism to be administered?*

A Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him *g*; but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized *h*.

g Acts 2. 42. Then they that daily received his word were baptized.

h Every man could among you shall be circumcised. Acts 2. 38. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost. Verse 39. For the promise is unto you, and unto your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

b Gen. 17. 7. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant; to be a God unto thee, &c. Verse 10. This is my covenant, which ye shall keep between me and you, and thy seed after thee; eve-

96 *Q What is the Lord's Supper?*

A The Lord's Supper is a sacrament, wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine according to Christ's appointment, his death is shewed forth *i*; and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in grace *k*.

i Luke 22. 19. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you, this do in remembrance of me. Verse 20. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the

New Testament in my blood, which is shed for you.

k 1 Cor. 10. 16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ.

97 *Q What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper.*

A It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body *l*, of their faith to feed upon him *m*, of their repentance *n*, love *o*, and new obedience *p*, lest coming unworthily they eat and drink judgment to themselves *q*.

l 1 Cor. 11. 68. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. Verse 29. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and

drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body.

m 2 Cor. 13. 5. Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith.

n 1 Cor. 11. 31. If we would

24
judge ourselves, we should not be judged.

p 1 Cor. 11. 18. When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. Verse 20. When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's Supper.

p 1 Cor. 5. 8. Therefore let us

98 *Q* What is prayer?

A Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God *r*, for things agreeable to his will *f*. in the name of Christ *t*, with confession of our sins *u*, and thankful acknowledgement of his mercies *w*.

r Psalm 62. 8. Trust in him at all times, ye people: pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us.

f Rom. 8. 27. And he that searcheth the hearts, knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.

t John 16. 23. Whatsoever ye

99 *Q* What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

A The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer *x*, but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called The Lord's prayer *y*.

x 1 John 5. 14. And this is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will he heareth us.

100 *Q* What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach as?

A The preface of the Lord's prayer, which is, [Our Father which art in heaven] teacheth us *x*. to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a Father *a*, able and ready to help us *b*, and that we should pray with, and for others *c*.

z Isa. 64. 9. Be not wroth very fore, O Lord, neither remember iniquity for ever; behold, see, we beseech thee, we are all thy people.

a Luke 11. 13. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the holy Spirit to them that ask him?

b Rom. 8. 15. For ye have not

keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

q 1 Cor. 11. 27. Wherefore whosoever shall eat this bread and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.

shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.

u Dan. 9. 4. And I prayed unto the Lord, and made my confession,

w Phil. 4. 6. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.

y Mat. 6. 9. After this manner therefore pray ye, Our Father which art in heaven hallowed be thy name, &c.

received the Spirit of bondage again to fear: but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Father.

c Eph. 6. 18. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

101 *Q What do we pray for in the first petition?*

A In the first petition, which is [Hallowed be thy name] we pray, that God would enable us and others, to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himself known *d*, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory *e*.

d Psalm 67. 1. God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us. Verse 2. That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. Verse 3. Let the people

praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

e Rom. 11. 36. For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things; to whom be glory for ever. Amen.

102 *What do we pray for in the second petition?*

A In the second petition, which is, [Thy kingdom come] we pray, that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed *f*, and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced *g*, ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it *h*, and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened *i*.

f Psalm 68. 1. Let God arise let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him, flee before him.

g Psalm 51. 13. Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the walls of Jerusalem.

h 2 Thess. 3. 1. Finally brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and

be glorified, even as it is with you. Rom. 10. 1. Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.

i Rev. 22. 20. He which testifieth these things, saith, surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come Lord Jesus.

103 *Q What do we pray for in the third petition?*

A In the third petition, which is, [Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven] we pray, that God by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey *k*, and submit to his will in all things *l*, as the angels do in heaven *m*,

k Psal. 119. 24. Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law: yea, I will observe it with my whole heart. Verse 35. Make me to go

in the path of thy commandments, therein do I delight. Verse 36. incline my heart unto thy testimony.

l Acts 21. 4. And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased,

saying, The will of the Lord be done.

m Psalm 103. 20. Bless the Lord ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Verse 22. Bless the Lord all his works, in all places of his dominion; bless the Lord, O my soul.

104 *Q What do we pray for in the fourth petition?*

A In the fourth petition, which is, [Give us this day our daily bread] we pray, that of God's free gift, we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life and enjoy his blessing with them *o*.

u Prov. 30. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.

o Psalm 90. 17. And let the

beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

105 *Q* What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

A In the fifth petition, which is, [And for give us our debts, as we forgive our debtors] we pray, that God for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins *p*, which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because, by his grace, we are enabled from the heart to forgive others *q*.

p Psalm 51. 1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot

out my transgressions.

q Matth. 6. 14. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.

106 *Q* What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

A In the sixth petition, which is, [And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil] we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin *r*, or support and deliver us when we are tempted *s*.

r Mat. 6. 41. Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation. Psalm 19. 13. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, let them not have dominion over me.

s Psalm 51. 10. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Verse 12. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free Spirit.

107 *Q* What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?

A The conclusion of the Lord's prayer, which is [For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.] Teacheth us, to take our encouragement in prayer from God only *t*, and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power and glory to him *u*, and in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen *w*.

t Dan. 9. 18. We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousnesses, but for thy great mercies. Verse 19. O Lord, hear, O Lord, forgive, O Lord hearken and do, defer not; for thine own sake, O my God.

power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all this is in the heaven, and in the earth thine. Verse 13. Now therefore our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious Name.

u 1 Chron. 29. 11. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the

w Rev. 22. 20. Amen, Even so, come LORD JESUS.

F I N I S.

Short and easy QUESTIONS for Children at their beginning.

Q. WHO made you?

A. God, who made all things.

Q. Of what was you made?

A. Of the dust of the earth.

Q. For what end was you made?

A. To glorify God, and be happy in the enjoyment of him.

Q. Are there more Gods than one?

A. One only.

Q. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

A. Three; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Q. In what estate was man created?

A. In a holy and happy state.

Q. Did he continue therein?

A. No.

Q. How fell he from it?

A. By breaking the law of God.

Q. How did he break it?

A. By eating the forbidden fruit.

Q. Did all mankind disobey in Adam?

A. Yes.

Q. How so?

A. Because he was both the root and representative of his posterity.

Q. What did Adam's disobedience introduce.

A. Sin and death.

Q. Have all sinned and come short of the glory of God?

A. Yes.

Q. Hath death likewise passed upon all men?

A. Yes: for that all have sinned in Adam.

Q. Is there any way to be saved from this?

A. Yes; by Jesus Christ the Son of God.

Q. How many natures hath Christ?

A. Two; the nature of God and the nature of man.

Q. Was he God from all eternity?

A. Yes.

Q. When took he the nature of man.

A. When the fulness of time was come which the Father appointed and the prophets foretold.

Q. How took he our nature unto him.

A. By his being miraculously conceived in the womb of the virgin Mary, and born of her.

Q. Why did he thus assume our nature?

A. That he might be capable to obey and die for us.

Q. What kind of obedience did he perform in our behalf?

A. Perfect obedience; for such the law required.

Q. What kind of death did he die for us?

A. The shameful, cursed, and painful death of the cross.

Q. Did he not suffer in his soul also?

A. Yes; for his soul was sorrowful even unto death.

Q. Is there no salvation in any other than Christ.

A. No.

Q. How then were old Testament saints saved before his coming in the flesh?

A. Thro' faith in Christ to come.

Q. How was he manifested to them?

A. By promises and prophecies.

Q. Does Moses and all the prophets speak of the coming of Christ?

A. Yes.

Q. How knew they of Christ before hand?

A. By the spirit of Christ which was in them.

Q. In what other method was

Christ revealed before his coming ?

A. By types and figures.

Q. What typified the new covenant in Christ's blood ?

A. The covenant made with Israel at Sinai.

Q. How is that covenant called in Scripture ?

A. The old and first covenant.

Q. Did the Israelites obtain salvation by that first covenant ?

A. No ; for that covenant, with its mediator, priests, sacrifices, tabernacle, inheritance, &c. was but an earthly pattern of the spiritual things of the new covenant.

Q. Where is the figurative meaning of the old covenant explained ?

A. In the new Testament, particularly in the epistles to the Galatians and Hebrews.

Q. When did the old covenant vanish away ?

A. When the new covenant actually took place, and was ratified and sealed by Christ's blood.

Q. With whom was the new covenant made ?

A. With Christ as the head and representative of the elect.

Q. Who are the elect.

A. Those whom God of his free grace chose from eternity to everlasting life.

Q. How are these actually instated in the new covenant ?

A. By the sovereign free grace of God revealing Christ to them, in his person, offices and grace.

Q. What is produced by this revelation upon their hearts ?

A. Faith or belief in Christ.

Q. What is faith in Jesus Christ ?

A. It is a believing God's record in the gospel concerning his Son.

Q. But is there not a false faith ?

A. Yes, when we believe a lie ; but God's testimony is no lie.

Q. But cannot wicked men believe the gospel testimony ?

A. No, for they receive not the

things of the spirit of God, neither can they know them, because they are spiritually discerned.

Q. What effect has the revelation of Christ upon the heart, when believed ?

A. It fills with joy and peace, and at the same time humbles the soul before God, and empties it of self-righteousness.

Q. What further effect has it ?

A. It fills the soul with love to God and his people, and with kindness and benevolence to all mankind.

Q. What effect does it produce in their lives ?

A. It makes them live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world.

Q. Are there not ordinances under the new covenant, as there were under the old.

A. Yes.

Q. What is the use of these ?

A. To edify, strengthen, and confirm the saints in their faith, love and hope.

Q. What is the hope of the saints ?

A. That they shall be glorified together with Christ in the life to come.

Q. But must they not die as other men ?

A. Yes ; but their bodies shall be raised up by Christ at the last day.

Q. What evidence have they for this ?

A. Christ hath both promised this, and exemplified it by his own resurrection from the dead.

Q. What connection is there betwixt Christ's resurrection and theirs ?

A. The same as is betwixt the head and the members, the first fruits and the full harvest.

Q. Where do the saints go after they are raised up ?

A. To heaven, where Christ has gone before and prepared a place for them, and there they shall be ever happy with the Lord.

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